CHAPTER XXI.

the Home of Salmon P. Chase and His Daughter-Ancient Tablets-An Indian Princess-Georgetown Aristocrats-The Tudor Estate-The Linthicum Mansion. Philip Barton Key-Gen. Forrest at Ros-

On the northwest corner of 6th and E *treets is a square-built brick house that was once the home of Salmon P. Chase, who was successively Governor of his State, Senator in Congress, Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In the country's direst need for level-headed men, he was the one through the great civil war, and was lastly Chief Justice of the highest Court in the

It was in this house that the beautiful father. It is said that her history would, in part, be a history of the war; that no one woman had more to do in influencing the movements on the military and political chessboard than she, and it was her influence largely that kept McClellan at the head of the army. An unfortunate marriage to a man of brilliant promise, for the sake of the father she adored, which failed by the smallest chance of making him the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, proved her donwfall. There was a time when Mrs. Sprague's position, her exquisite grace, her beauty of form and feature gave her the ascendency in society. Self-exiled was she for years. Edgewood, on the outskirts of the city, the country home of the family, had most of the time a deserted look. The change that came upon this once happy family laid its handalso upon beautiful Edgewood.

An organization of members of the bar from Ohio, in the Summer of 1886, removed the remains of Mr. Chase to Cincinnati, where he was best known as a lawyer. Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague returned from Europe to attend the last sad rites in honor of the father she adored.

The Nation will always reverence the name of Salmon P. Chase, and not forget the beautiful daughter who went down into the valley of suffering through filial affection and aspirations.

Not many years ago there were unearthed in Georgetown some tablets of by the tooth of time, but there remains whose estate comprised what is known as Georgetown Hights.

Far back in the shadowy past the clear, ringing tongue of the Celtic Bell made melody in the ear of an Indian Princess, who soon after became his wife. The first home of this young pair was a wigwam founded upon Dumbarton Rock; afterwards a log cabin snuggled in these woody hights. Here Madam Bell, attended by her pale-faced consort, led the fashion without rival, and with none to dispute her

To the east stretched their vast posses sions, which embraced all the land within the scope of vision between the cottage and the rising sun. Over the stormy seas came the winged sailing vessels, bringing rich brocades and laces for this dusky queen. Her costumes were half civilized

and half barbaric. These ancient Georgetown aristocrats process, and the past hundred years have almost obliterated the last trace of Indian were the first to seize the deadly musket in the Southern cause; and the late battlefields of the South are made richer by the bones of the last of the aristocracy of

After the Bells came the Peters family, whose slave call was answered by hundreds of sable men. Georgetown Hights, in those days, was called the Tudor estate, in memory of the royal line in Eng-

The Peters family was related to the Washingtons and the Lees, Washington Peters is the most prominent descendant of this aristocratic family, but the last fragment of the estate has passed away from him, and he lives on a farm at Flli cott's Mills, a man of nearly eighty years. He alone retains the haughty hearing of the proud family, the last of his race whose hand has rested on the yoke of a slave.

The shifting panorama shows us Protestant Thuldkill, who through the influence of Archbishop Carroll, of Baltimore, gave the extensive grounds, now occupied by the Georgetown College and Convent, to ! the Catholic Church, during the latter part of the last century. But little has come down to us of the social element of the Thuldkills. They were a family of culture and refinement, and institutions of learn- first families of the District of Columbia. ing that have sprung up under their fostering care are their enduring monuments. The following amusing incident was related to us by a friend

Mr. Thuldkill was a great stock breeder on his estate, Georgetown Hights. When Merino sheep first attracted attention in this country he had obtained a small flock and had been negotiating for some time for a ram. At length it reached Washington. He mounted his horse, and rode anxiously to see and possess it. It was a splendid animal, with a price correspondingly high. He bought it, engaged a cart and negro driver, and hastily addressed a note to Mrs. Thuldkill, saying that a stranger and several gentlemen would dine with them, and to have especially a leg of mutton done up in superior style; adding also; "The colored boy who delivers this takes over a splendid ram; please see to

The ram was tied up, and the prelimi naries of the feast arranged. In reference to the mutton, Mrs. Thuldkill consulted her steward, and they concluded from the tenor of the note that the animal sent by the cart was to supply the leg of mutton for the festive board; so accordingly, that costly and fine ram was victimized, and his plump quarter dressed, garnished and

served smoking at the head of the table. After some preliminary libations at the sideboard, the guests were scated, and a generous slice of mutton was placed upon each plate. They unanimously decided that it was very superior, and the host heartily indorsed the sentiment, and turning to his delighted spouse, inquired from which particular flock it had been taken. She, of course, responded: "It was the large ram you sent for the occasion this

This was too much. The old gentle man's cue stood on end, his face was fairly purple, for at first he was dumfounded. He arose from his chair, nearly upsetting the table, and brought his fist down with a tremendous thump, and, with an emphasis pinned with oaths, said:

Madam, you have slaughtered my magnificent ram, for which I paid \$300 this ried John Green, of Maryland, who was for morning." It was a scene so ridiculous, it is said, one of the guests was obliged to Department. They lived at "Rosedale," withdraw to have out his laugh. Coming down to the last 50 years, we

find the aristocracy of Georgetown strongly flavored with merchants and trades-people. The Linthicum mansion, which is one of like all the old residents who gave tone to the elegant society which ruled during the

Administrations of Polk and Buchanan. At this time one of the social queens of United States, where they remained many the Capital lived in Georgetown, the city of | years. her birth and education, the daughter of an obscure but highly respected citizen. Mr. Williams. At the early age of 16 she | was married to the Russian Minister, in this country, spoke English like a Bedisco. At this wedding there were eight | native, was appointed Secretary of the bridesmaids. Miss Jessie Benton, the Mexican Legation in 1856; and it was while first, walked with James Buchanan. The holding that position that his marriage bride wore a rich satin brocade and veil of with Miss Green took place. To them was Honiton lace, her ornaments simply a born a son, Don Augustin. He was about gatherings of distinguished men and women.

court dress of blue, decorated with several Orders and precious stones, and silver-

of his train wore their uniforms This marriage at once lifted Madame de Bodisco to the highest round in the social ladder, while his vast wealth was used to give his wifely iewel the most costly set ting. From over the sea came the flash ing gems that had adorned the persons of a hundred generations of Bodisco Russians; diamonds eclipsed only by those of world-wide fame; the same that Mrs. Tyler mentions in a letter written in 1842:

"I very seldom go to parties, but, course, I could not refuse Madame Bo disco's invitation. Her ball was expected to be the grandest affair of the season Madame Bodisco looked lovely and was who carried its finances triumphantly attired in pink satin with lace, flowers and such splendid diamonds, stomacher, ear rings, breastpin, bracelets!-I never saw such beautiful diamonds. Most of the her son, George F. Green, whereon he furniture was of European make, and the house was filled with a variety of curios, Kate Chase graced the home of her great | bric-a-brac and works of art, the china service unsurpassed, the plate magnifi-

> Articles from this mansion are yet to b seen in some of the homes, and find a way into loan collections from time to time. The most superb fete ever given in th District, it is said, was given in this house, in honor of the birthday of the Emperor Nicholas, when 800 guests were in Music enlivened the brilliant vited. scene. All the foreign Ministers were in attendance, with their attaches, in cour

The supper was served at 1 o'clock. commodious apartment in the second story was set apart to accommodate the ladies. The table was covered with gold and mirror plateaus, candelabras, orna mental dishes, gold forks, etc. The gentlemen were not admitted to this room, the ladies being waited upon by servants. The gentleman's supper room was in the

The Czar of Russia was represented by one of the most popular Ministers of the Diplomatic Corps. None compared in popularity with M. Bodisco. Courtesies extended and entertainments given are often found to be the golden chain that binds nations together.

In those primitive days the working people used to line the roadway to see Madame Bodisco pass from her mansion to the White House, on occasions of receptions or levees. If the weather permitted great value to the lover of antiquities. far more beautiful than the famous Eu-These slabs bear date so remote that most genie, and with the same superior tact and of the inscriptions have been eaten away grace. Creamy white satin and costly old lace was the favorite costume, and when sufficient to identify the Beale family, adorned with jewels worth more than half a million, mounted policemen followed in

er train. The people said, "Old Bodisco is afraid someone will steal his wife," but he was simply protecting her after the Russian fashion. But this American girl was something more than a figure to be adorned with stones. With that superb tact which only a Josephine knew how to practice, she united the contending social elements She thawed the frozen ocean of diplomatic ceremony and bade the foreign fortress open its doors to her countrywomen as well as herself. It is true she had, standing at her right hand, the incomparable Harriet Lane of the White House. History rarely records the fact that distinguished ladies are beautiful, but popular acclamation gave both these women the fairest

Alike in style and type, both blondes, almost perfect in form and feature, with have been slowly undergoing the bleaching Titian-tinted flesh and golden hair such as the masters gave their beloved Madonnas, they held their emblems of power origin. But true to their instinct they with a firmer grasp than did Marie Antoinette, a woman of the same mold.

There is no place where the sacred rites of hospitality were more rigidly observed than on the Hights of Georgetown, and at no period of history was this more generously carried out than immediately after the Revolutionary war.

One of the Generals of that war was Uriah Forrest, a member of an aristocratic Maryland family. During the struggle for independence he served in the "Maryland Line," and lost a leg at the battle of Brandywine: he was again wounded at the battle of Germantown, from the effects of which he never recovered.

He was as distinguished in civil as he was in military affairs. During the years 1786-87 he was a Delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress, and a Representative in the Councils from 1793 to 1794, when he resigned.

When the District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by the States of Mary land and Virginia. Gen. Fortest resided on his estate, "Rosedale," near Georgetown, then a portion of Montgomery County, but being within the 10 miles scuare, it became a part of the District, and Gen. Forrest thus became literally one of the He married Rebecca Plater, of 'Rously Hall," Maryland, daughter of George

Plater. Mrs. Forrest was remarkable for her beauty; she was once toasted in Engattempted his unsuccessful conquest of LETTERS OF

Maximilian, deeming it a wise policy to make himself popular with the people he was ambitious to govern, resolved to adopt young Augustin Iturbide as his heir. In order to get control of the boy, he held out promises of power and wealth to the parents of Augustin, who, as soon as such promises were accepted and the child given up, were banished from the country, and once more sought the fostering care of the United States. Upon their arrival here they called upon William H. Seward, then

and themselves. But the United States being then at war, Mr. Seward was timid about making any lace of great depth. The foreign Ministers fresh complications with foreign countries, so he declined to interfere, but advised Madame Iturbide to go to Paris, see Na poleon and lay her case before him.

Secretary of State, to ask him to use his

She followed Mr. Seward's instructions, but failed to get a personal interview with Napoleon; and was compelled to lay her case before him in writing. He declined to interfere, and Madame Iturbide was once more forced to return to her mother's home, "Rosedale.

Soon after the downfall and death Maximilian, Augustin and his parents were once more united. Young lturbide. after being educated in the best colleges in this country and Europe, again returned to the home of his fathers.

Mrs. Green, the daughter of Gen. Forrest, and mother of Mrs. Iturbide, during her lifetime, gave a portion of "Rosedale" to erected a stone house. The point upon which the house was built presents a magnificent view of Washington and the surrounding country, and was called by him "Pretty Prospect."

"Pretty Prospect" was afterwards purchased by President Cleveland, who the property. With the change of owners came a change of name, and it is now known as "Oak View." Gov. Plater's daughter, Ann, married Judge Philip Barton Key. He was born

in Maryland in 1765. He entered the English service as Captain, and distinguished himself by refusing to bear arms against the Colonies. Afterward he established a high reputation as a lawyer, and lived at that beautiful spot called "Woodley." Francis Scott Key, who immortalized his name by the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner," was a nephew of Judge Key.

An authentic account of the incidents connected with the writing of this National song has been given by the grand niece of Dr. Beans, Mrs. Dorsey: "Francis Key, in 1810, lived in George town. Dr. Beans, of Marlborough, a Surgeon in the Unitad States Army, was attending the disabled soldiers, when Commedore Barney's flotilla was attacked on

the Patuxent. The British Army, on their march to Washington, bivouacked on the Maryland hospitality.

was at dinner with some friends, a has notified our Surger slave brought the news that the British were marching back to their boats. Full of glee, the party went to a spring on the estate, with lemons, whisky, etc., to drink to the confusion of 'perfidious Albion.'

water, were made prisoners by the patriotic American gentlemen, and marched off to the County jail. The men were missed from the ranks, and a detachment sent in search of them traced them to Marlborough where the terrified inhabitants betrayed who were the captors. The men were recovered. Dr. Beans was seized at midnight, placed, in his night-dress, on the bare back of a mule and taken, closely guarded, to the troops. Thence he was sent to Admiral Cockburn's ship and into rigorous confinement.

"The whole country was aroused, and as soon as steps could be taken, Francis Key, the intimate friend of Dr. Beans, was sent by President Madison, with a flag of truce, to get him exchanged. When Key reached the British feet at North Point, they were about to attack Baltimore, and, though he was courteously received and invited to dine with Cockburn, he was informed that he must remain on board till after the bombardment of the city. He shared his friend's uncomfortable cuarters that memorable night, at sunset seeing the Star Spangled Banner waving proudly from the ramparts of Fort McHenry. When the morning dawned after that night of battle. lit at intervals by the lurid flashes of exploding bombs, and made fearful by the thunders of cannon, the mist was too dense to discern whether the flag or the red cross of St. George waved from the fort, in the direction in which the two watched through the porthole, trembling with suspense. Presently there was a ripple in the water, a soft sough in the fog, and, like magic, it rolled away, revealing the American flag still floating defiantly from the staff above the ramparts. The patriots fell on each other's breasts, weeping for joy. Mr. Key then drew a letter frem his pocket, and on its back penciled the first stanza of the celebrated National song, After the bombardment, Dr. Beans and Mr. Key were sent ashore in a skiff."

With the coming of civil war a society mildew fell upon Georgetown. Neighbors' and friends looked upon each other withmutual distrust. As a general rule most of the fighting element rolled southward. In a few instances a house was divided

Once a Georgetown mother appeared be fore Abraham Lincoln to beg for the life of her son, who had been caught as a guerrilla with arms in his ressession. My eldest son," said the mother, "is a trusty officer in the Union Army; my yourcest,



HOME OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Gen. Forrest died at his residence, "Rosedale," in 1805. One of his daughters marmany years an efficient clerk in the Navy the former residence of her father.

One of the daughters of Mr. Green married Don Angel de Iturbide, whose father was the ill-fated Don Augustine First, the first and last Emperor of Mexico, who after the finest, was built and owned by a hard- being banished from his country, had the ware merchant. He, too, has passed away, courage to return, and soon after fell into the hands of his enemies, and was shot in the presence of his family, who were banished and sought an asylum in the

But in the lapse of time, the friends of the late Emperor came into power, and young Iturbide, who from a long residence eway. M. de Bodisco wore his splendid seven or eight years old when Maximilian, Reminiscences of prominent people of a later period will be told also.

"Miserable mother," said the President: "God help you, for I cannot. I know who you are; this is the third time your boy has been caught. Mercy is beyond me." And the man with streaming eyes supported the faltering steps of the wretched woman beyond the threshold At this period social life was dead, ap

parently beyond resurrection. One of the most beautiful and historic homes of Georgetown is the Tuder Place. It is the ancestral home of the Peters family. The house is built of English brick and contains eighteen or twenty spacious apartments.

At the period when the courtly manners of the old colonial times prevailed, all that was best of the social circles of Georgetown and Washington used to assemble there, among them the Washingtons, Lees, Fairfaxes, Calverts and Spotsfords.

[To be continued.] EDITORIAL NOTE. - In the next installment of "Historic Homes" Mrs. Lockwood will treat of Holland House, once famous for its

rebels, and guarded only by a relatively small force of cavalry. Gen. Bragg thought he saw his chance, and toward the 1st of October sent Gen. Wheeler, with all the rebel cavalry he could gather, to cut the road, and starve army out. Dana telegraphs:

influence as mediator between Maximilian CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 3; 12 m. Yours of 30th arrived here at midnight last night. Wheeler, with a force of cavalry, forded the Tennessee Wednesday night [30th] at various places above and below Washington. The highest statement concerning this force is that it consisted of two divisions; the lowest, two brigades. Crook, with two small brigades, was lying along the river watching the fords, but was unable to prevent the rebels from crossing.

Immediately on receiving this news, Rose crans ordered Gen. Edward M. McCook with a division of cavalry about Bridgeport to hasten to the Sequatchie Valley to protect our wagon-trains. McCook marched Thursday, but the violent storm that day prevented his reaching Anderson, the distance being 39 miles, in season, and Wheeler fell upon a train yesterday morning at the foot of the mountain where the road rises out of the Sequatchie Valley.

The 21st Ky., which was there to guard the wagons, made a gallant fight, but was driven back, and the wagons were destroyed. How many were lost is unknown, but probably from 250 to 300, all belonging to Fourmade many handsome improvements to teenth Corps, One-third of them contained ammunition. McCook being not far off soon attacked the rebels and drove them up the valley, but we have no particulars.

When McCook was ordered up from Bridgeport, Burnside was also requested to send his cavalry down the west bank of the Tennessee to cut off Wheeler's retreat, and if he has done so it is hardly possible Wheeler should escape. Under Bragg's agreement, 1,742 Union wounded have been brought from Crawfish Spring within our lines, and about 750 remain in his hands, of whom one-third can be moved, leaving 500 severe cases which must remain. In return for those already delivered to us he demands an equal number of well men from among rebel prisoners taken at Chickamauga. This Rosecrans has decisively refused.

Of our Surgeons, 52 were left behind with our wounded, and four rebel Surgeons came into our hands. The latter Rosecrans released, and Bragg thereupon released four plantation of Dr. Beans, who, though de- of ours, but refuses to release any more on testing them, treated the officers with true the ground that we have detained rebel Surgeons at the East contrary to the cartel, "A few days after their departure, while and Dr. Flewellen, Bragg's Medical Director, only be removed to Atlanta, but be con-

Dr. Perin, Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland, informs me that he has "Three tired English soldiers coming for ample medical supplies, but is temporarily water, were made prisoners by the patriotic prevented from moving them here from Nashville by the monopoly of the road transporting soldiers. Of medical officers he has already received eight from Saint, Louis, but owing to Bragg's sequestration will need 30 more.

Our cavalry started with a rush after Wheeler, and attacked him savagely whenever they could come up with him. He captured and burned a large train near Anderson's Crossroads, and captured McMinnville, where he destroyed a great amount of stores. But he was attacked so incessantly and savagely that he was turned aside from Murfreesboro, and was forced back across the Tennessee River in a flight to save himself, having lost 2,000 men and six cannon. Dana telegraphs:

Oct. 4; 11 a. m.-No direct advices from McCook's cavalry since Rosecrans's dispatch to Halleck yesterday, but Col. Palmer, of Anderson Cavalry, on western slope Walden's Ridge, reports last evening that enemy was hotly engaged by McCook, and was retreating toward, McMinnville. That place was attacked yesterday morning by another detachment of Wheeler's which had moved by way of Pikeville. The telegraph to McMinnville being cut, no particulars have reached us. Stores at McMinnville moderate in amount. Hooker has been ordered to post strong detachments of Twelfth Corps along railroad till this raid is over.

No news of Burnside's cavalry, nor of Crook's Cavalry Brigade belonging to this army, which was concentrated after enemy had forced the passage of the Tennessee and started in pursuit. Affairs here unchanged; enemy apparently still in f ree from Lookout Mountain on west to Missionary Ridge

Approximate returns from Chickamauga battle make our total loss 1,536 killed, 8,747 wounded, 4,908 missing. Of cannon we lost 36 and captured two. Of rebel prisoners we took 2,005. Assistant Surgeon Walton, 86th Ind., captured by rebels and since released, reports that he was on battlefield during Monday and Tuesday after contest, and carefully endeavored to ascertain enemy's comparative loss. He concludes it was double ours, and many Confederate officers thought so too.

Even on Wednesday they had not yet finished burying their dead or begun to bury ours. The Atlanta Appeal of Wednesday last states that the rebel wounded had all been moved there from the field, except 2,500 cases which could not bear removal. Same paper says Bragg has 200 guns, including some siege guns, bearing on Chattanooga. I ask your attention to the case of Gen. Negley. Being ordered to post himself behind Baird's Division in the battle of Chickamanga, he seems to have sent one of his brigades somewhere to the left, but Gen. Baird tells me it did not come to him. With the remainder of his force Negley took up a position out of fire in the rear, and a little to the left of the place from which he had been nothing till about noon, when the conflict had grown hot, when he marched his troops to Rossville without firing a shot, leaving the rest of Thomas's Corps to fight the desperate battle without help from him. These facts were stated to me by Rose-

crans, who, when I said Negley ought to be shot, answered, "That is my opinion." He added that he should have him punished, yet now he has determined to do nothing more than apply to have him relieved and ordered

Engineers are now engaged upon the pontoon bridge to cross the Tennessee at mouth of Lookout Creek. Nothing done yet on interior fortifications here, without which a very large garrison is necessary.

Gen. Thomas desires me to say to you that he is deeply obliged to you for good opinion. MORE THREATENING ABOUT CHATTANOOGA.

Relieved of fears as to Wheeler's operations, the army began to think more anxiously as to what the rebels in their advantages of position were with the rebels, stationed on the overlooking eminences, which not only afforded positions for dangerous batteries, but concealed their operations and manuvers. Dana sends two more dispatches, Oct. 4.

1 p. m.-Sheridan reports rebels very active building works on Lookout Mountain, and thinks they are massing cannon there.

9 a. m.-All quiet in front. Rebels seem to be intrenching themselves, but this cannot be positively known, as their lines are covered by woods. One of our trestle bridges over the Tennessee here gave way last night,

owing to a rise in the river, and the other bridge threatens to fail. A new pontoon bridge will take their place to-day. Two 30- ment; that he should have seen in the fact pounder Parrotts have arrived and are placed in Fort Wood, on our left. The largest rifle evidence that it was based on mistaken inguns in this army previously were 3-inch. At McMinnville the rebels captured a Tennessee infantry regiment, about 250 strong, also one locomotive and 11 cars, which they

burned. Notice of their approach and full instructions had been sent there in season. Burnside telegraphed last night inquiring if it was true rebel cavalry had crossed Tennessee. As he was not only notified of the fact four days ago, but promised to send his cavalry in pursuit, this inquiry is astonishing. It proves that he has done nothing. Had he taken the proper measures to protect the left flank of this army this disaster could

not have happened, and unless he acts now he will probably be responsible for worse calamities.

TROUBLE ABOUT CIPHER. The perennial trouble about cipher

dispatches crops out: Oct. 5.-I learn that part or all of my first

report of the second day of the great battle was translated and shown about at Nashville on the evening of that day. Horace Maynard even repeated at Cincinnati, a few days ago, a whole sentence of it. Gen. R. S. Granger is said to have had it. I have inquired of him respecting the facts, and suggest to you that I ought to have a new cipher with many more arbitrary words and combinations less easy to discover. You ought also to deal with your faithless subordinates who betrayed

Gen. R. S. GRANGER, Nashville. GENERAL: I am informed that on the evening of the 20th ultimo, or soon afterward, you were in possession of part or all of a dispatch of mine to the Secretary of War. Will you kindly oblige me by telling me if my information be correct, and, if so, by whom this dispatch was communicated to you?

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 5.

Yours, very respectfully, C. A. DANA.

To Mr. Stanton: CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 5; 4 p. m. About 1 o'clock rebels opened from batteries planted on eastern slope of Lookout Mountain, and also from two guns on the west base of Missionary Ridge, and have been firing steadily but not rapidly since. On Lookout and low spur thereof, which stretches eastwardly toward Chattanooga Creek, they fire seven guns in all. They are apparently shooting to get the range. No damage done. Knoxville Register, now issued at Atlanta, says, in its impression of 3d instant, that Polk and Hindman have come to Atlanta under arrest; by order of Gen. Bragg, for disobedience in second day's battle.

THE FATAL ORDER OF CHICKAMAUGA. est question in the history of the Army of the Cumberland:

Oct. 6; 4 p. m.-Result of rebel bombardnent yesterday was that one private artilleryman, Stanley's Brigade, Negley's Division, Fourteenth Corps, had foot shattered and leg amputated. No other casualty. Firing not yet resumed to-day. Chattanooga Rebel, 4th instant, published at Atlanta, says reinforcements are constantly going forward to Bragg. Stevenson's Division went up last Saturday. This is a Vicksburg division. Tennessee here fell four inches last night, and the remaining trestle bridge is safe for the

New pontoon bridge nearly completed. A boom of heavy logs is being stretched across above the bridges to guard them against objects that may be sent down the river by the rebels. Baldy Smith, appointed Chief Engineer of the Department, infuses much energy and judgment into that branch of the operations. The news of consolidation of the two corps reached here last night in a Nashville newspaper; not having been previously promulgated it caused sensation.

Crittenden was much excited; said as the Government no longer required his services he would resign to-day. At any rate, he would not hibernate like others, drawing pay and doing no work. He has admirable qualities of character. McCook takes it easily. Reports of corps, division, and brigade commanders in recent battle now nearly all in. Careful examination of them seems to prove

that the gap in the lines through which the enemy poured, flanking and routing all of three divisions and a part of a fourth, was caused by an order of the commanding General. They prove also that there was much confusion and uncertainty in the general movements of the day, though the probability still remains very strong that but for this unfortunate order we should have gained a decisive

To make the case clear to you, let me state the position of the various divisions. On the extreme left was Baird, supported by one brigade of Negley, which had moved there. leaving the remainder of division under Negley h lting in rear of Brannan, though he had been ordered to move his whole force to support Baird. Next to Baird was Palmer; next to Palmer, Johnson; next to Johnson, Rey-

At least such was the original order, but after the line was formed, a gap appearing between Johnson and Reynolds, and the latter having no reserve, inasmuch as his third brigade. Wilder's, being mounted, was detatched and posted on the extreme right under | sisting from pursuit on the right, concentrated McCook, Brannan's reserve brigade was their whole efforts to destroy them. marched into this gap and fought there. Next to Reynolds, on his right, stood Brannan, and next to Brannan, in the original line,

When that line was formed, Wood and Vanleve, of Crittenden's Corps, were both held in reserve, while McCook with the two divisions remaining under his command, Davis's and Sheridan's, flanked on the right by Wilder's during the battle, as straightforward mounted infantry, was to hold the right, and obedience to orders, leaving the responalso to be ready to reinforce the left when

On taking Negley out to support Baird, Wood, of Crittenden's Corps, was ordered to crans issued at 15 minutes before 11 a. m. officer of Thomas's that Brannan had been | the following order: ordered out of the line to support the extreme left, and supposing him to have left the line accordingly, Rosecrans sent a written order to Wood "to close up on Reynolds and support

When Wood received this order he was, as he says, in some doubt about obeying it, as Brannan was between him and Reynolds, and thus he could not close up on Reynolds, but supposing from the additional words, "and support him," that Reynolds must be hard pressed and in danger, he at once took his command out of the line and marched past the rear of Brannan to the rear of Reynolds's right, where he found that Reynolds needed no support.

McCook endeavored to close the vacancy thus left by Wood by moving Davis to the gap in our lines. He said he would do so, immediate front were doing. All the left, but before this could be accomplished, and immediately rode away. I immediately the enemy had broken through and all was dispatched my staff officers to the brigade over in that part of the field. Had Wood remained in the line, there is

little reason to doubt that the partial repulse | Division was posted on the left of Brannan's | cause they act entirely upon the bowels, which the enemy suffered from our diminished forces later in the day would have been | the position I was just quitting. I had conchanged into a complete and final victory sequently to pass my command in rear of

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Gen. Rosecrans says that in obeying this order Wood was guilty of an error of judgthat it required him to close up on Reynolds formation, and should therefore have re-

mained where he was, To this Wood replies that he was partially of that opinion, but that he consulted Gen. McCook, who was with him at the moment, and the latter advised him not to take the responsibility of disobeying a written order, especially as he could not know what was passing on the part of the field where he was ordered to go.

I judge from intimations that have reached me, that in writing his own report Gen. Rosecrans will elaborately show that the blame of his failure in this great battle rests on the Administration; that is, on the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, who did not foresee Bragg would be reinforced, and who compelled him to move forward without cavalry enough, and very inadequately prepared in many other respects.

THE FATAL GAP IN THE LINE.

About 10 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 20 an Aid informed Gen. Rosethe air, and should be protected. It appears that the Aid had not seen Gen. Brannan's Division, which was "recrans, supposing that Gen. Brannan had gone to the left to the assistance of Gen. Thomas, sent an order to the next Di- the gap thus made in our lines was not closed vision Commander on the right-Gen. by the troops on my right, and that the nolds's right and support it.

Here is the beginning of a dispute of intense bitterness. It is claimed on the one hand that Gen. Wood should have known that the order was given under a misapprehension, and delayed its execution until he could communicate with Gen. Rosecrans, not 600 yards away. It is also claimed that Gen. Wood, who had been censured by Gen. Rosecrans some time previously about taking too much liberty in obeying orders, had fully understood the momentous consequences of literal obedience, but had determined upon it in a spirit of pique against his commanding officer. At all events, he obeyed it, moved his division | the Cuban situation and especially inout of line, around the rear of Brannan, Spect the condition of the reconcentrates. The yacht encountered a very heavy gale and to the right of Reynolds.

At that the rebels broke through the gap left by his withdrawal, cut off the according to the statement of Mrs. Galdivisions to the right, and sent them off linger, who with Senator Gallinger left Oct. 5 Mr. Dana opens up the bitter- the field in confused flight. In his re-

> A message from Gen. Thomas soon followed, that he was heavily pressed, Capt. Kellogg, Aid-de-Camp, the bearer, informing me at the same time that Gen. Brannan was out of line, and Gen. Reynolds's right was exposed. Orders were dispatched to Gen. Wood to close up on Reynolds, and word was sent to Gen. Thomas that he should be supported, even if it took away the whole corps of Crittenden and removed to Omaha about 30 years ago.

Gen. Davis was ordered to close on Gen. Wood, and Gen. McCook was advised of the state of affairs and ordered to close his whole command to the left with all dispatch. Gen. Wood, overlooking the direction to

ine and passing to the rear of Gen. Brannan, who, it appears, was not out of line, but was en echelon, and slightly in rear of Reynolds's right. By this unfortunate mistake a gap was opened in the line-of-battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and striking Davis in flank and rear, as well as in front, threw his whole division in confusion. The same attack shattered the right brigade of Wood before it had cleared the space. The right of Brannan was thrown back, and two

of his batteries, then in movement to a new position, were taken in flank and thrown back through two brigades of Van Cleve, then ion into confusion, from which it never recovered until it reached Rossville. While the enemy poured in through this breach, a long line stretching beyond Sheridan's right was advancing. Laiboldt's Brigade shared in the rout of Davis. Sheridan's other two brigades, in movement toward the | non. - W. B. BRITTON, Colonel, 8th Wis. left, under orders to support Thomas, made | Janesville, Wis. a gallant charge against the enemy's advancing column, but were thrown into disorder by

the enemy's line advancing on their flank, and were likewise compelled to fall back, rallying on the Dry Valley road, and repulsing the enemy, but they were again compelled to yield to superior numbers and retired westward of the Dry Valley road, and by a circuitous route reached Rossville, from which they advanced by the La Fayette road to support our left. Thus Davis's two brigades, one of Van Cleve's, and Sheridan's entire division were

driven from the field, and the remainder, consisting of the divisions of Baird, Johnson, Palmer, Reynolds, Brannan, and Wood, two of Negley's Brigades and one of Van Cleve's were left to sustain the conflict against the whole power of the rebel army, which, de-

GEN. WOOD'S STORY.

Gen. T. J. Wood, who always sustained a high reputation as a gallant, capable commander, did not attempt to discuss the angrily mooted question in his report. He stated his action as he did others sibility for results to rest upon the Com-

manding General. He said: The position my command then occupied fill Negley's place and did so, having Davis | closed the gap in our lines between Sheridan's tains, though Davis tells me that there was | not been at all seriously engaged at any time always a space between him and Wood. during the morning, I was well satisfied the However that may be, it is now certain that | enemy was in considerable force in my immethe fatal gap was caused by an order of Rose- diate front. Consequently I was extremely vigilant. Such was the status of the battle ally on medicines. Rosecrans had been informed by a staff in my immediate vicinity when I received

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE "CUMBERLAND, Sept. 20; 10:45 a. m. "Brig.-Gen. Wood, commanding division, etc.: The General commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible,

and support him. "Respectfully, etc., FRANK S. BOND, "Major and Aid-de-Camp."

I received the order about 11 o'clock. At

the moment of its receipt I was a short distance in rear of the center of my command. Gen. McCook was with me when I received it. I informed him that I would immediately carry it into execution, and suggested that he should close up his command rapidly on my right to prevent the occurrence of a commanders with the necessary orders, and the movement was at once begun. Revnolds's Division, which, in turn, was on the left of to the support of Reynolds.

So soon as I had got the command well in motion, I rode forward to find Gen. Reynolds bring my command into action. I did not often called by some other name. ing General, and desired to know where I eases, or ask your druggist for it.

Farmers Break the Buggy Monopoly.

It is claimed that for years buggy manufacurers have secured exorbitant prices for their goods, but recently, through the combined assistance of the farmers of Iowa, Illinois and other States SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co., of Chicago, have got the price of open buggies down \$16.50; Top Buggies, \$22.75; Top Surries, \$43.75 and upwards, and they are shipping them in mmense numbers direct to farmers in every State. They send an immense Buggy Catalogue free, postpaid, to any one who asks for it. This certainly is a big victory for the farmer, but a severe blow to the carriage manufacturers and dealers.

should move my command to support Gen. Reynolds. Gen. Thomas replied that Gen. Reynolds did not need support, but that I had better move to the support of Gen. Baird, posted on our extreme left, who needed assistance. I exhibited my order to him, and asked whether he would take the responsibility of changing it. He replied he would, and I then informed him I would move my command to the support of Gen. Baird. I requested Gen. Thomas to furnish me a staff officer who could conduct me to Gen. Baird, which he did.

Taking this staff officer with me, I rode at once to Barnes's Brigade and directed the crans that Gen. Revnolds's right was in staff officer to conduct it to and report it to Gen. Baird. I then rode to the other two brigades for the purpose of following with them in the rear of Barnes's Brigade to the assistance of Gen. Baird. When I rejoined fused," on Reynolds's right. Gen. Rose- them I found the valley south of them swarming with the enemy.

It appears that when I moved my command to go to the support of Gen. Reynolds, J. T. Wood-to close up on Gen. Rey- enemy poured through it very soon in great

> The head of his column struck the right of Buell's Brigade, and cutting off a portion of it, forced it over the adjacent ridge, whence it retired, as I have subsequently learned, with the vast mass of fugitives from the troops on our extreme right toward Rossville. (To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE - More about the siege of Chattancoga will be told in the next installment of the Dana letters.

Death of Mrs. John M. Thurston. News was received on March 14 of the death by apoplexy of Mrs. John M. Thurston, wife of the Nebraska Senator, on board a yacht at Sagua la Grande, Cuba. The Senator and Mrs. Thurston were members of a party that went to Cuba as guests of a New York newspaper, to look over spect the condition of the reconcentrados. off Cape Hatteras, but weathered it, and Mrs. Thurston was the only passenger not taken ill during the storm. Mrs. Thurston, at Charleston, had a presentiment. Mrs. Thurston told her that she port of the battle Gen. Rosecrans says: | had written to her son at Harvard, giving him instruction as to what to do with her

> to her during the trip. "In fact, I do not expect to return alive," were Mrs. Thurston's parting words. Mrs. Martha L. P. Thurston was the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Luther Poland, and a niece of Luke P. Poland, one of Vermont's greatest Statesmen. She was born in Vermont less than 50 years ago, and She was married to Senator Thurston, who was then a struggling lawyer, on Christmas Day, 1872. A 17-year-old son, and two girls. 14 and 12 years old, are living, while three

possessions in case something happened

children are dead. During his campaign for the Senatorship she was present at 74 of the 75 appointclose up" on Gen. Reynolds, supposed he ments he made. She was his counselor was to support him, by withdrawing from the as a lawyer, appearing in court with him as an assistant in important cases. Mrs. Thurston was an active member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and at the recent Congress in this city was chosen one of the Vice-Presi-

Thin and impure blood is made rich and healthful by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

dents-General.

Took Part of His Ear. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was much nterested in reading the story of Dr. J. P. Cannon, particularly his description of the battle of Nashville and the retreat of Hood's on the march to the left, throwing his divis- army. He speaks of a squad he was falling back with on the evening of Dec. 16, halting on a rise of ground and giving us a few parting shots. I think it must have been one of those shots which killed the Adjutant of my regiment and took a small portion of one of the writer's ears. It would be a great pleasure for me to meet Dr. Can-

> Deaths in the Leavenworth Home. The following deaths are reported from the National Military Home, Kan.: Patrick Kelley, 69th N. Y .; John Ryan, U. S. N.; Wm. Jacobs, Co. C, 26th Ill.; Jas. Steece, Co. G. 4th Ohio Cav.; John Sumers, Co. H. 84th Ill.; J. B. Gray, Co, C. 193d Ohio; Jerome H. Loveland, Co. A, 11th Ill.; Jerry Hogan, Co. I, 2d Ohio; Andrew J. Hull. Co.

> H. 74th Ind.; Alonza Fowler, Co. 1, 148th

Pa.; John King, Co. B, 18th N. Y. Cav.; Jos.

Lynch, Co. A, 13th Ind.; Benj. J. O'Connell, Co. A, 22d Inf., and Co. F, 47th lowa. Deaths in the Quincy Soldiers' Home, Adi't Higgins reports the following deaths in the Home during January: John Colquist, Co. C, 9th Ill. Cav.; Eugene Hall, Co. 7th Ill. Cav.; John Welch, Co. I, 108th Ill.; Thomas Deaven, Co. C, 53d Ohio; John Black, jr., Co. E. 1st Ill; Andrew Mahan, Co. A. 12th Ohio; Moses Callison, Co. 1,

THEY RIDICULE IT.

144th Ill.; James Snowden, Co. I, 61st Pa.;

Jacob Foland, Co. K, 11th Ill.

MANY PEOPLE RIDICULE THE IDEA OF AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR DYSPEP-

SIA AND STOMACH TROUBLES. Ridicule, However, is Not Argument, and

Facts are Stubborn Things. Stomach troubles are so common and in ordered to move, and there remained doing closed in upon his right, as McCook main- left and Brannan's right. Although I had many cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on never being humbugged, especi-

This fear of being humbugged may be carried too far; so far, in fact, that many persons suffer for years with weak digestion, rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's

Dyspepsia Tablets. Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines, for the reason that they are not a secre patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten promptly, thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This

is the only secret of their success. Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles, bewhereas the whole trouble is really in the

stomach. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, taken after Brannan's Division to close up on and go in | meals, digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and apand learn where and how it was desired to petite, and many other troubles which are

find Gen. Reynolds, but in my search for him They are sold by druggists everywhere at I met Gen. Thomas, to whom I communicated | 50 cents per package. Address Stuart Co., the order I had received from the Command- Marshall, Mich., for book on stomach dis-